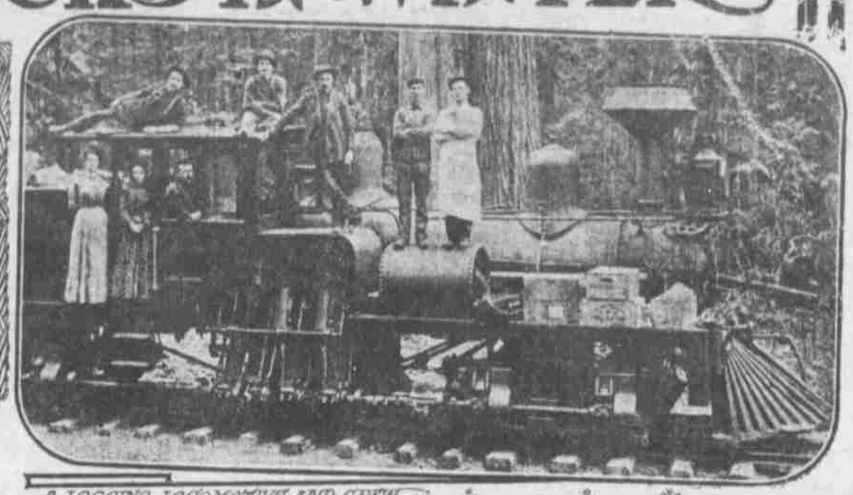
WITH THE LUMBER JACKS IN WINTER

A TYPICAL YOUNG NORTHWESTERN LUMBERMAN



A LOGGING LOCOMOTIVE AND CREW

TYPICAL LOADING TERMINAL

LUMBERMEN ENJOYING A BRIEF RESPITE FROM THEIR LABORIOUS WORK

THE LOGGERS AT WORK

WITH the lumber jacks in many sections of the United States the winter is the busy season of the year, the harvest time, as it were, and they work almost as energetically to "get out" the requisite number of logs during the interim of snow and ice as does the farmer to get in his grain ere the autumn rains set in. Only, to be sure, the lumbermen are not menaced by quite the same uncertainty as to weather conditions as is the farmer in autumn, for in many of the northern lumber camps it is almost unheard of for a season to embody less than five months of sledding, that is, five months of continuous snow and ice.

In the logging regions of the Pacific Northwest, of course, where may be found perhaps the greatest of nature's lumber storehouses, the winter does not make the marked difference in conditions that it does in the forests of some other sections of the country. In western Oregon and Washington there is so little snow, and that of such a transient character, that the lumbermen cannot depend upon it as they do elsewhere to help them with their work. But, on the other hand, the Puget Sound and Columbia River country is free from that severe weather which renders it imperative for lumber jacks elsewhere to constantly have a care lest they suffer from frostbitten hands and feet. Similarly in the south, where cypress is king and where much of the logging is done in swamps, the winter prescribes no change of method or equipment for the twentieth century logging crews. In what we might term the traditional seats of the lumber industry, however, winter puts a very different face on the whole matter of getting out the logs and transporting them to the sawmills that transform them into the marketable form known to the average consumer. In Maine, in northern New York and Canada, in Michigan, in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas the summer is in one sense a vacation season for the lumber jacks. At least it is an interlude of restricted activity and the lumbermen, unlike some other members of the community, welcome the passing of the long, bright days and the advent of the Ice King. The explanation of this state of affairs is found, of course, in the fact that snow and ice afford the material for the ideal arteries of communication in the lumber regions. The felled trees may be conveyed to market more quickly and more economically over snow roads and ice trails than by any other method known to the industry. Indeed, there are lumber regions where without these factors—and their sequel, the "big thaw" in the spring—it would be virtually impracticable to get the timber to market at an expense that would justify operations.

The snow and ice, important as is their aid, are not the only influences that are now tending to make the lumbermen concentrate their activities in the fall and winter. Of late years a constantly increasing number of our lumbermen have been brought to see the wisdom of adopting what is known as conservative lumbering—that is, lumbering which treats a forest as a working capital whose purpose is to produce successive crops and which calls for work in the woods that will leave the standing trees and young growth as nearly unharmed as possible. Well, the minute a man becomes a convert to conservative lumbering he is certain to become an advocate of the cold season as the proper time for carrying on all the operations of lumbering.

To make this point clear it may be pointed out that the difference between practical work under ordinary methods of lumbering and under conservative lumbering is principally in the selection of the trees to cut, in the felling of these trees, and in the first part of their journey from the stump to the mill. It is an established fact that the amount of harm done to a forest by the cutting depends considerably upon the season of the year when the work in the woods is carried on. Much less damage will result to the young growth and to the trees left standing if the lumbering is done after the growing season is over instead of being allowed to go on in the spring and summer while the bark is loose and the leaves and twigs are tender. Moreover, if there be a heavy blanket of snow on the ground, a tree, after it has been felled with ax or saw, stands a chance of crashing to earth with less damage than it would sustain at another season of the year. The tree trunk that falls on a bed of snow is not likely to split or to break as would otherwise be the case when the forest monarch comes down on rocky, uneven ground.

After all, however, it is in the various stages of the transportation of the logs that the snow and ice yield the greatest aid. First of all it simplifies the operation of skidding or dragging the log lengths from the depths of the forest. This work was formerly done by horses, mules or oxen, and is yet to some extent, but for the most part the modern donkey engine has supplanted all other forms of energy for skidding. Supposedly the skidding operation is designed only to get the logs out of the forest depths where no log-carrying vehicle could be operated without infinite trouble and damage to the standing timber. However, when the Snow King is in command it sometimes happens that a similar method may be employed for moving the logs to the rollway or storage yard, perhaps a mile or two distant, where the logs are held to await the spring freshets or are loaded aboard railroad cars that convey them to the mills. For this long-distance log trailing there is employed a more powerful type of engine than the donkey above referred to and a stronger wire cable is supplied. The pathway for the logs is an icy boulevard—kept in condition by "flooding" as circumstances require—and this becomes so smooth from the polishing process afforded by the passage of the logs that it is practicable to transport at each operation not merely a single log but whole "strings" of logs attached end to end by means of stout chains.

At some lumber camps it is the practice to employ giant sleds to carry the logs on the first stage of their journey from the forest to the saw mill. Of course snow is requisite to the satisfactory operation of these sleds, but when a "path" has been worn for the sled runners along the icy roads the vehicles traverse the line thus furrowed with a facility suggestive of that with which a locomotive glides along the steel rails. There is, of course, a minimum of resistance to the progress of a sled along such a glazed surface and in many instances log loads of almost incredible weight are thus transported over the glistening surface. A "new wrinkle" that characterizes winter practice in some of the up-to-date logging districts consists of what might be denominated an ice automobile for log carrying. Powerful traction engines have been used for some time past on the Pacific Coast to draw trains of log-laden trucks out of the forest, but this new form of commercial motor vehicle goes even these marvels one better. In principle, the ice automobile is not very different from the ordinary commercial motors which are now employed for delivery work in every city. However, the self-propelled adjunct of winter logging is provided with sharp teeth which it sinks into the snow or ice as it progresses, thus insuring steady progress with no slipping or sliding on the smooth surfaces.

But because the winter finds the lumber jacks very busy in a temperature that ranges as low as 20 to 40 degrees below zero it must not be supposed that they do not find time and opportunity for plenty of fun in the isolated camps where they spend the season. A logging camp may be anywhere from five to twenty-five miles from the nearest store and postoffice, but the "jacks" are kept liberally supplied with fresh butter, fresh meat, smoking and chewing tobacco, etc. A graphophone or phonograph is an almost inevitable adjunct of the isolated logging camp and the lumbermen manage in one way and another to get records of the latest song "hits" from time to time.

The average logging camp has two main structures—the bunk house where the loggers sleep in bunks arranged in tiers, and the cook shanty where the food is cooked and served. To call this eating hall a shanty is, however, something of a misnomer, since the word is likely to suggest a modest hut, whereas the cook shanty of an up-to-date logging camp must be large enough to accommodate a crude dining table perhaps 40 feet in length. The cooking in a logging camp is usually done by a man and wife (almost invariably German), who hire out as professional cooks and who have the help of two masculine assistants. They work over a range that is 10 feet long and on top of which stands a coffee urn that holds as much as a barrel; a meat boiler that holds 100 pounds of pork or beef, and a can in which there can be boiled at one time more than a bushel of potatoes. Below are the ovens where are baked some 10 to 15 square feet of biscuits every day. In some camps heavy stoneware is provided for use on the table, but at a majority of logging establishments each of the 50 to 150 men is simply allowed a spoon, plate, and cup of tin and a knife and fork of steel.

PRAISE WORTH WHILE.

"A society woman paid you a handsome compliment the other day, Mr. Drugsly."

"Ah, indeed! May I ask who the lady was?"

"Certainly. It was Mrs. Whoopindyke. She said you sold the best dog soap in town."

EXTREMELY POLITE.

"You ought to call on Dr. Pullem, he's the best dentist in town."

"One of those so-called 'painless' dentists, eh?"

"No; but he always says, 'I beg your pardon,' before pulling a tooth."

REVENGE.

Official (to barber condemned to death)—In an hour's time now, my poor man, you must prepare for your doom. Have you any last dying wish?

Condemned Barber (savagely)—Yes. I'd like to shave the crown prosecutor!—London Opinion.

Ingenious Idea of Chinese

Shuangh ch'u-er, although the name may sound like a disease, is not a form of writer's cramp. On the contrary, "their" purpose is to prevent it. The words Ch'u-er are two iron balls, an inch or so in diameter, which nestle in the right hand of every Chinese man of letters for hours each day, one being revolved about the other until they are worn bright. They are just large enough to make a handful, and the action of shifting one about the other brings the fingers into play and lends them that suppleness and digital dexterity which is necessary in the manipulation of the Chinese lettering-pen or fine-pointed brush. Oh what a simplicity!—September Atlantic.

Could Not Sleep in Quiet.

A landscape architect was showing a photograph of an elevated structure in Hamburg. "Mothers put their babies to sleep under this," he explained. "The roadbed is balasted so that the trains make no noise." We can beat that in the South End. Babies brought to the day nursery could not sleep in quiet rooms. So they were laid away in cots next to the game rooms, and in the general racket they slumbered the sleep of the innocent. The secret was that they had been born in houses neighboring the elevated railway. These are the short and simple annals of the poor.—Boston Transcript.

How It Happened.

Condescending Chappie—I weally can't wemember your name, but I've an idea I've met you here before.

Nervous Host—Oh, yes; very likely. It's my house.—Sketch.

Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the petrifaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.—Johnson.

The DAIRY

FASTENING THE HEAVY DOOR

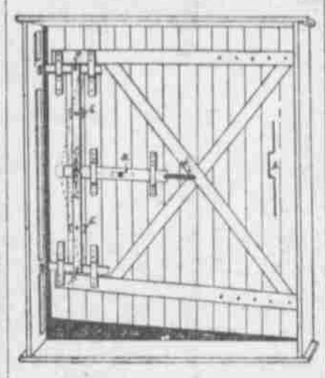
Catches Described Herewith Will Hold Fast and Prevent Warping—How Working Parts Are Made.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)

To prevent a door from being blown about by heavy winds, there should be a fastening at the top and one near the bottom. A hook at the top and a chain at the bottom looks like life in the primitive age.

The fastenings herewith described are those that will stay fastened, and they will prevent the door warping, swinging out at the top or bottom, and will catch every time the door is closed.

The six pieces that hold the working parts to the door are made of heavy hoop iron, bent in the shape as shown in the small drawing at (A),



Fastening for Heavy Doors.

and are fastened to the door by nails or screws. The dotted lines show the position of the working parts when the tumblers are back so that the door may be opened.

(B) A coil spring that holds the tumblers in a closed position. The edge of the door jamb where the tumblers rub as they pass to the sockets, are beveled so that there will be the least possible opposition to them entering.

The notches at (C) are oblong, that the pins that work in them may not bind, as the tumblers are withdrawn. The dotted lines at (D) represent a notch that is in the door, through which the pin moves when the door is unlatched.

At (E) there is a piece one-eighth of inch thicker than the tumblers and the pieces that are marked (C); this permits the tumblers to move easily.

There is used three-eighths-inch bolts at (E) to bolt piece (C) to the door, and short bolt of the same size at (F) with the heads next to the door. These bolts work loosely in the holes made in piece (C).

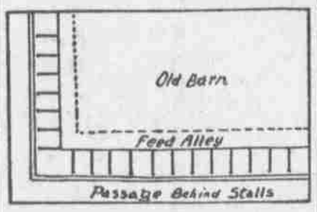
All working parts work just loose enough to move without rubbing hard, but not so loose that there will be any rattling on the door by the wind.

To open the door, the pin (D) is pushed toward the edge of the door, and as soon as released, the tumblers retain their former position, and when the door is shut, the tumblers will slip in place and hold the door secure.

PRACTICAL BARN FOR DAIRY

Diagram Given Herewith Shows How Wisconsin Man Solved Problem of Modern Building.

The accompanying diagram shows how a Wisconsin dairyman solved the problem of building a modern dairy barn at low cost, says the Prairie Farmer. This dairyman was also confronted with the problem of constructing a barn on short notice as he had moved to a newly purchased farm which afforded but a mere excuse of a dairy barn. Accordingly he made his barn in the shape of a lean-to on two sides of an old but well built barn.



Practical Dairy Barn.

The dotted lines in the diagram show the partition between the old barn and the lean-to. By doing this a considerable saving in building material was effected as well as time saved in construction work.

The usual dimensions were followed in the construction of the stalls and alleys. By making the lean-to on the east and south sides of the barn sunlight entered all parts of it some time of the day. Ventilation was provided by hinging the windows at the bottom and providing 3 out-takes, one at each end and one where the additions meet.

The Farm Separator.

The farm separator and the home-reared calf keep about all the fertility on the farm, but selling milk for the city trade takes fertility off the farm and sells it in tin cans at so much the hundred pounds.

There is one thing the farm separator does not do—it does not separate the dairyman from his profits.

Cow Must Have Water.

Remember that the cow that gives a large flow of milk must have an abundance of good, pure water. If she has to get this out in the cold the chances are she will not drink as much as she should.

Select Heifer Calves.

The heifer calves from the best cows must be carefully selected, properly handled, and even then there will be considerable culling to do before the herd can be bred up to the standard of highest profit.

WILSON ON DAIRY INDUSTRY

Extensive Demand for Products in Newly Settled Regions—Development Urgently Needed.

"In much of the west cattle raising for beef has long been the principal business," said Secretary Wilson, "but dairying is comparatively new. There is an extensive market, however, for dairy products; and especially in the newly settled regions it is found that the dairy industry fills such a place in agricultural economy that its development is urgently needed.

"In addition, a special enterprise has been undertaken with creamery patrons in Iowa, the object being to determine whether it will pay creameries to carry on the same sort of work among their own farmer patrons for the sake of getting a better quality of cream as material for making butter. Here, also, record keeping has been introduced, along with other improved methods, and the effort is made to discover the leaks that reduce profits.

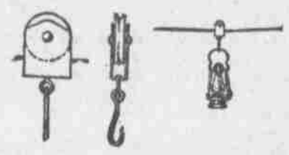
"In the older states of the north, where dairying is already an established industry, the work of the department outside of advice to individuals upon request, consists chiefly in the propagation of cow-testing associations and the improvement of city milk supplies. Cow-testing associations are societies for co-operating in the keeping of herd records by engaging a man who goes from farm to farm periodically, makes observations, and keeps records for the herds of all the members of the association. By this means records are secured without the trouble or expense involved when each man keeps them for himself; and in various other ways the co-operation of the farmers is productive of profit. The primary objects are to detect and weed out inferior individual cows, and by the use of purebred bulls to perpetuate and intensify the valuable characteristics of the cows that are found to be good ones—thus raising the average quality of the individual cow and the total productiveness of the herd. There are 85 cow-testing associations now in 20 states, comprising 45,000 cows.

"The records of one of these associations show that the profit was doubled after four years' work. For instance, a man with eight cows found, the first month of keeping records, that he was losing five and one-half cents per cow, or 44 cents on his herd for that month. After three months' testing he was making a profit of $32 a month on the herd, and at the end of the year his profits had increased to $50 a month. This notable increase was due largely to the sale of five of his poorest cows, and the purchase of as many well-producing ones to take their places. In addition, there were changes made in the methods of feeding which conduced to the result."

LANTERN HANGER FOR BARNS

Safe and Handy Way to Use Light in Stable Is Shown in Illustration—Won't Turn Over.

The hanger shown in the sketch makes a safe and handy way to use a lantern in a barn or stable. It is constructed of an old grooved pulley with a U-shaped hanger made of sheet iron. The U-shaped hanger, says the Popular Mechanics, is made of a screw eye



Lantern Hanger for a Barn.

cut off and riveted in place, the hook being formed of heavy wire. The pulley is run on a wire stretched overhead from one end of the barn to the other. The lantern can be easily moved from place to place, and, as it is out of the way, it cannot be turned over.

Ration for Cows.

A cow, generally speaking, requires one pound of grain per day for each three to three and one-half pounds of milk that she yields per day when she is receiving a liberal feed of silage and other rough feed or as many pounds of grain per day as she produces pounds of butter fat in seven days.

Dual Purpose Cows.

The dual purpose cow may be good enough for the man who wants to kill his dairy cows for beef, or try to make dairy cows out of his beef cattle, but for the man who is running a straight dairy he should eliminate all beef blood from the strain of his animals.

DAIRY NOTES

Palatability is an important feature of good dairy rations.

Facilities for handling milk are giving an impetus to the market.

Don't let the cows out in the storms to stand around. It doesn't pay.

It is rather a difficult task to dry up a cow when in full flow of milk.

If a cow has a habit of side-stepping while milking, examine your fingernails.

A cow producing average testing milk should yield from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk in a year.

Gentleness and patience with the heifer that has calved for the first time will win out every time.

Just after the cow has freshened she should have the same feeds she has been given previous to calving.

To feed cows profitably without some home grown sort of protein, such as the leguminous hays, is difficult.

Sweet corn is one of the very best crops to grow to feed as a soiling crop to the dairy cows in summer.

Remember that the tendency to transmit a defect is just as strong and often times it seems stronger than the tendency to transmit a good point.

Corn and cornmeal are carbonaceous matter, similar in composition to that of cream, and there is no feed that a calf likes so well as shelled corn or cornmeal.

BOATMAN HAD HIS OWN IDEAS

Absence of Expected "Tip" Brought Out Excellent Sample of Real Irish Wit.

A good story of Irish repartee has been published concerning John Bright. He was always ready for salmon fishing, and on several occasions went to Ireland with Mr. George Peabody, the American philanthropist. One day Mr. Bright, noticing a policeman on the bank, inquired of him what sum the boatmen were entitled to ask for rowing up the Shannon on a day's fishing. He said that from seven shillings and sixpence to ten shillings was the usual payment.

Mr. Bright said to Mr. Peabody, "Have you three half-crowns? I have no change."

Mr. Peabody produced the money and gave it to the boatman. He was dissatisfied, and said:

"And is that all ye're giving me?"

"That's all," replied Mr. Peabody.

"Well, that bates all I ever heard," answered the boatman. "An' they call ye Paybody. Faith, I should call ye Pay-nobody!"

Mean People.

Henry Russell, the head of the Boston opera, was describing his foreign tour in search of talent.

"They were mean people," he said of the singers of a certain city. "I could do no business with them. They thought only of money."

Mr. Russell smiled.

"They were as bad as the man who discovered the Blank theater fire.

"The first intimation the box office had of this fire came, at the end of the third act, from a fat man who bounded down the gallery stairs, stuck his face in at the ticket window and shouted breathlessly:

"'Theater's afire! Gimme me money back!'"

But Mamma Didn't.

Little Mabel was always tumbling down and getting hurt, but as soon as her mother kissed the bumped forehead Mabel would believe it cured and cease crying. One day she accompanied her mother to the Union depot, and while they were seated in the crowded waiting room an intoxicated man entered the door, tripped over a suitcase, and fell sprawling on the floor. The attention of every one was attracted to the incident, and in the sudden silence following the fall Mabel called out:

"Don't cry, man. Mamma 'll kiss oo, and 'en oo 'll be all right."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Man and the Place.

Andrew Carnegie was giving advice on a recent Sunday to one of the younger members of the Rockefeller Bible class.

"I am an advocate of early marriages," he said. The right man in the right place, at the right time, is a very good saying, and to my mind, the right man in the right place at the right time is unquestionably a husband reading to his wife on a winter's night beside the radiator.

Many a girl fails to select the right husband because she is afraid of being left.

A self-made man nearly always makes a play for a tailor made wife.